UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/662,639	09/15/2003	Christopher A. White	CING-128	9384

39013 7590 09/28/2007

MOAZZAM & ASSOCIATES, LLC
7601 LEWINSVILLE ROAD
SUITE 304
MCLEAN, VA 22102

EXAMINER	
LY, NGHI H	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/662,639	WHITE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Nghi H. Ly	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 July 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) *1-50* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *7-36* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6 and 37-50* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *7-36* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 07/23/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On page 11 of Applicant's remarks, Applicant argues that the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang does not teach a method of displaying connect information in a real time about a caller.

In response, Zhang does indeed teach a method of displaying connect information in a real time about a caller (see Zhang, column 16, lines 1-4), and the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang does indeed teach applicant's claimed invention. In addition, applicant's attention is directed to the teaching of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang below.

On pages 11 and 12 of Applicant's remarks, Applicant further argues that the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang does not teach the present invention.

In response, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang does indeed teach applicant's claimed invention. In addition, applicant's attention is directed to the teaching of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang below.

On pages 13 and 14 of Applicant's remarks, Applicant further argues that neither Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang nor Gerszberg teach the present invention.

In response, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Gerszberg does indeed teach applicant's claimed invention. In addition, applicant's attention is

directed to the teaching of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Gerszberg in claim 5 below.

On pages 13 and 14 of Applicant's remarks, Applicant further argues that neither Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang nor Official notice teach the present invention.

In response, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Official notice does indeed teach applicant's claimed invention. In addition, applicant's attention is directed to the teaching of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Official notice in claim 43 below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-4, 6, 37-42 and 44-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cruickshank et al (US 6,888,927) in view of Mobley et al (US 6,327,342) and further in view of Zhang et al (US 6,993,119).

Regarding claims 1, 37 and 44, Cruickshank teaches a method of displaying contact information about a caller, the method comprising: receiving information from the caller via a wireless device (column 8, lines 20-38, see "*mobile telephone*"), communicating the information to at least one computing device external to the wireless device (column 8, lines 20-38, see "*mobile telephone*" and "*terminal devices 14 and 16*", and see fig.1, Cruickshank's "*terminal devices 14 and 16*" read on applicant's "external computing device"), and locating information for the caller in a contact database of either the external computing device or of a network to which the external computing device belongs (see column 9, lines 54-57 and column 12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

Cruickshank does not specifically disclose locating the contact information for the caller in a contact database of either the external computing device or of a network to which the external computing device belongs, using at least one of a name and phone number of the caller, and displaying the contact information for the caller on a display of the external computing device.

Mobley teaches locating contact information for the caller in a contact database of either the external computing device or of a network to which the external computing

device belongs, using at least one of a name and phone number of the caller, and displaying the contact information for the caller on a display of the external computing device (see column 1, lines 30-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Mobley into the system of Cruickshank in order to provide a computer system is typically used to receive automatic number identification from the telephone call (see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-32).

The combination of Cruickshank and Mobley does not specifically disclose a method of displaying contact information in real time about a caller.

Zhang teaches a method of displaying contact information in real time about a caller (see column 16, lines 1-4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Zhang into the system of Cruickshank and Mobley in order to provide a telecommunication service with automatic speech recognition to a telecommunications user (see Zhang, Abstract).

Regarding claim 2, Cruickshank further teaches if the contact information for the caller is not located, the external communicating device creating a new contact record for the caller in the contact database, the new contact record associating the name and phone number of the caller (see column 9, lines 54-57 and column 12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

Regarding claims 3, 40 and 47, Cruickshank further teaches the external

computing device receiving photo information for the caller from the wireless device (see column 7, lines 56-66), and including the photo information in the new contact record for the caller (see column 7, lines 3-14).

Regarding claims 4, 41 and 48, Cruickshank teaches providing contact information from contact manager logic of the external computing device or of the network to which the external computing device belongs to the wireless device (see column 7, lines 56-66), and communicating the contact information to the wireless device as one of an SMS, EMS, and MMS message (see Abstract, "message").

Regarding claim 6, Cruickshank further teaches providing contact information from contact manager logic of the external computing device or of the network to the wireless device and storing the contact information from the contact manager logic in a memory of the wireless device (see Abstract and column 2, lines 21-27).

Regarding claim 38, the combination of Cruickshank and Mobley further teaches the external computing device comprising logic to display the contact information (see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 39, the combination of Cruickshank and Mobley further teaches the external computing device comprising logic to create a new contact record for the caller in the contact database if the contact information for the caller is not located in the contact database, the new contact record associating the name and phone number of the caller (see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-37).

Regarding claims 42 and 49, Cruickshank further teaches contact manager logic comprising a GUI, and logic to enable dragging and dropping of the contact information

from the contact manager logic GUI to a GUI for the wireless device displayed by the external computing device (see column 12, lines 8-15).

Regarding claim 45, the combination of Cruickshank and Mobley further teaches logic to display the contact information (see Cruickshank, column 8, lines 20-38 or see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 46, the combination of Cruickshank and Mobley further teaches logic to create a new contact record for the caller in the contact database if the contact information for the caller is not located in the contact database, the new contact record associating the name and phone number of the caller (see Cruickshank, column 9, lines 54-57 and column 12, line 61 to column 13, line 6 or see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 50, Cruickshank further teaches logic to provide the contact information to the wireless device (see column 9, lines 54-57 and column 12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cruickshank et al (US 6,888,927) in view of Mobley et al (US 6,327,342) and further in view of Zhang et al (US 6,993,119) and Gerszberg et al (US 6,385,305).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang teaches claim 1. The combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang does not specifically disclose dragging the contact information from a GUI for the contact manager logic and dropping the contact information into a GUI for wireless device interface logic.

Gerszerg teaches dragging the contact information from a GUI for the contact manager logic and dropping the contact information into a GUI for wireless device interface logic (see column 9, lines 20-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Gerszberg into the system of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang in order to provide user-friendly feature for the user.

6. Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cruickshank et al (US 6,888,927) in view of Mobley et al (US 6,327,342) and further in view of Zhang et al (US 6,993,119) and Official notice.

Regarding claim 43, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang teaches the external computing device comprising logic to provide the contact information to the wireless device (see Cruickshank, column 9, lines 54-57 and column 12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

The combination of Cruickshank and Mobley does not specifically disclose the wireless device comprising logic to store the contact information received from the external computing device. However, the examiner takes Official notice that such feature as recited is very well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang for providing a method as claimed, for storing the contact information in wireless device.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nghi H. Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-7911. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am-8:00pm Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nghi H. Ly